

M. HUMERA
JAPANESE PHOTOGRAPHER
All kinds of Photographic
Work done in latest style
DEVELOPMENT AND PRINTING FOR
AMATEURS A SPECIALTY
SA. QUEEN'S ROAD
ST. CENTRAL

The China Mail

ESTABLISHED 1845.

ANNUAL
SUTTON GARDEN
LONDON
OLD TOM G.
COOKE'S BREWERY
BREWERY
AGENTS:
Bunns & Sons

NO. 14,775

三七廿月八年十一月九日

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, AUGUST 27, 1910.

日三月七日

PRICE, 33.00 Per Month.



OLD V.A.T.

No. 4

SCOTCH
WHISKY

SOLE AGENTS IN
HONGKONG,
CHINA &
MANILA.

A. S. Watson &
Co., Ltd.

As supplied to the
House of Lords
and
House of Commons.

CHINA MUTUAL LIFE IN-
SURANCE CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE, SHANGHAI.

DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS.
Alexander McLeod, Esq., Chairman.
C. Stephenson, Esq.
Lee Yung Sh, Esq.
J. H. McMichael, Esq.
G. R. Burkhill, Esq.
J. A. Wattie, Esq., Managing Director.
J. A. Hedges, Esq., Secretary.
S. B. Neill, Esq., F.I.A., Actuary.

A strong British Corporation Registered
under Hongkong Ordinances and under
Life Assurance Companies' Acts, England.
Insurance in Force.....\$3,855,885.00.
Assets.....\$4,152,550.00.
Income for Year.....\$568,569.00.
Insurance Fund.....\$216,812.00.

Officers Known, Esq., Hongkong, Canton,
District Manager, Hongkong, Canton,
B. W. Tap, Esq., Manila and
District Secretary, Philippines.

Alexander Building.

C. Lawder, Esq., Inspector, Hongkong.

Advisory Board, Hongkong.

Sir Paul Chater, Kt., C.M.G.,
T. F. Hough, Esq., C. J. Lafont, Esq.
Hongkong, November 15, 1905. 1424

RUBBER PRODUCTION.

Output of Malayan Estates for
Past Seven Months.

Totals to date.

Company. Output Seven Seven
for Months Months
July 1910. 1910. 1909.

Ibs. Ibs. Ibs.
Allagar.....3,300 18,430
Alma.....550
Alo. Pongau.....2,120
.....33,928 253,392
Ayer Molok.....2,013
Bantung.....8,737 61,614
Banting.....2,700 11,794
Batak Habit.....1,335
Batu Caves.....17,458 83,835
Batu Tiga.....5,442 45,962
Beverlak.....8,939 54,001 41,108
Bikam.....2,051
Birch.....1,288
Bukit Lintang.....3,800 21,270
Bukit Rajang.....5,473 33,358
Bukit Timah.....624
Caledonia.....53,401
Carey United.....12,000 54,050
Chankat Sank.....1,100
Changkat Serdang.....3,668
Chera.....734 3,826
Cherones.....2,900
Ciley.....6,000 75,168
Edmund.....4,500 42,250
M.S. Rubber.....32,170 224,447
Gedong.....21,000
Glenside.....1,735 11,433
Glenashiel.....4,893 15,994
Golden Hope.....5,114 33,030
Haytor.....349
Hawood.....1,100
H'lands & I'lands.....39,268 28,523
Inch Kenneth.....11,140 88,508
Jugra.....11,753 59,408
Kamuning.....7,935 46,792
Kempsey.....3,507 19,088
Kapong.....3,900 19,697
Kisbang.....200
Kranj.....3,400 17,541
K. Lumpur.....43,130 33,070
Koh.....2,240
Koh.....18,228 105,984 23,658
Lamdon.....36,922 215,632
Lodbury.....9,844 61,851 30,620
Lingi.....71,000 435,000 261,000
L. Asiatic.....16,026 77,103
Merton.....1,983
New Serendah.....415
Nova Scotti.....14,975
Pajam.....3,250 15,300
Paradise.....12,000
Pataling.....27,423 179,177
Pegoh.....3,300 21,416
Ragolla.....3,520
Remba.....567 6,958
Rataui.....1,360 8,554
Ribu.....5,457 34,764
Rubana.....10,000
Sandycroft.....8,241 49,084
Selangor.....6,753 33,070
Sembrang.....533
Semawang.....6,220 36,085
Seremban.....38,635 214,414 126,481
S'pore and Johor.....11,740 16,774
S'pore. Para.....5,400 84,000
Sunget Salak.....2,838 14,000
Tali. Ayer.....13,500
Tambak.....964
Taluk Ainch.....680
Tempo.....98
U. Pandan.....475
U. Malacca.....3,400
U. Sumatra.....3,710 8,435
U. S'pore.....1,916 8,435

Business Notices.

W. S. BAILEY & Co., Ltd.
TELEPHONE, K. 21.

Builders of Steamers up to 1000 tons.
Tugs, Launches.
Castings, Forgings, Roofs and Bridge Work.
SLIPPING AND REPAIRS AT LOWEST RATES.
Air Compressor with Hammers and Drills, etc.
Engines, Boilers, Launches, Pumps
Engineers' Fittings and Supplies.

Ground Floor Shop To Let in
Chater Road.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

FAIRALL & CO.

Beg to announce to the Public
that they have REMOVED the
whole of their business to
No. 2, PEDDER STREET,
(opposite the Hongkong Hotel).

THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO
STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

FOR SUNDAY, THE 28th AUGUST.
The Company's Steamship 'HEUNGSHAN'
will depart from the COMPANY'S CANTON STEAMERS WHARF at 9 A.M.
Departure from Macao at 7 P.M.

FARES
1st-Class Return.....\$4.00. 2nd-Class Return.....\$1.50.
Single.....2.00. Single.....0.75.
By kind permission of Colonel Prior and Officers the Head of the 13th Rajput's
under Engineer Coka will play during the trip.

N.B. The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday morning at
7.30 A.M. and from Hongkong at 1 P.M. from the COMPANY'S WING LOK STREET
WHARF.

This steamer connects with the steamer returning from Macao at 7 P.M.

First-class fare by steamer leaving at 1 P.M. and returning with excursion steamer
at 7 P.M. Single fare also \$4.

J. ARNOLD, Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, August 19, 1910.

THE HASTINGS SHINGLE
MANUFACTURING
Co., LTD.

BRITISH CANADIAN
LUMBER Co., LTD.

VANCOUVER LUMBER
Co., LTD.

ORIENTAL REPRESENTATIVE:

P. KEITH MACKEDIE,
THIRD FLOOR,
HOTEL MANSIONS,
HONGKONG.

NOW OFFERING:
BRITISH COLUMBIA
FIR LUMBER

In All Sizes, Lengths, and Grades.

Hongkong, August 26, 1910.

NIGHT STEAMER TO
CANTON.

New Twin Screw Steamer.

S.S. SAN CHEUNG

Fitted throughout with Electric Light
and Fan, supplied in all Cabins
Captain J. McChrystal.

LAVES Hongkong for Canton at 9 P.M.

SUNDAY, TUESDAY & THURSDAY.

Leaves Canton for Hongkong at 5.30 P.M. on

MONDAY, WEDNESDAY & FRIDAY.

Fare, 1st-Class.....\$25.00 single passage.

Meals.....\$1 each.

Severance passage can be paid for.

Onwards to STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

No. 225, Des Voeux Road Central.

Hongkong, November 18, 1910.

LOT S.

FROM Government House, a Pure Brad
white and brown the head. Missing
since 7 o'clock on the morning of the 26th
August.

Finder will be rewarded on returning
same to GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

Hongkong, August 26, 1910.

1044

AUCTION SALE.

THE stranded s.s. DAGMAR as the
same lies at Koh Phra Harbour (Bangkok
quarantine station) will be sold by PUBLIC
AUCTION on the 15th September, a.c.
Separate offers for vessel and/or cargo
are invited.

WINDSOR & CO.,
Bangkok Agents.

Hongkong, August 22, 1910.

1024

E. C. WILKS,
M. I. MACH. E.

CONSULTING ENGINEER,
SURVEYOR & VALUER
OF ALL CLASSES.

MACHINERY & EFFECTS.

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS,
(2ND FLOOR), HONGKONG.

Office Tel. 155. Residence 420.

WICKERWORK, HONGKONG.

Coures Used: A.B.C. 5th Edition, A.I. &

Western Union.

Hongkong, July 30, 1910.

1024

NIGHT STEAMER TO

CANTON.

S.S. SAN CHEUNG

Fitted throughout with Electric Light
and Fan, supplied in all Cabins
Captain J. McChrystal.

LAVES Hongkong for Canton at 9 P.M.

SUNDAY, TUESDAY & THURSDAY.

Leaves Canton for Hongkong at 5.30 P.M. on

MONDAY, WEDNESDAY & FRIDAY.

Fare, 1st-Class.....\$25.00 single passage.

Meals.....\$1 each.

Severance passage can be paid for.

Onwards to STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

No. 225, Des Voeux Road Central.

Hongkong, November 18, 1910.

451

Business Notices.

THE EASTERN ASBESTOS COMPANY,
HONGKONG.

SOLE AGENTS FOR
THE BELDAM PACKING & RUBBER COMPANY,
LONDON.

Contractors to the Admiralty and Leading Shipping Companies.

Sole Patents and Manufacturers of the following Specialties:

Pilot Packing, Serpent Packing, Sceptre Packing,

Pilot Jointing, Beldamite Jointing.

ASBESTOS & RUBBER GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

PACKINGS & JOINTINGS FOR ALL PURPOSES.

Office & Show Room: 4, QUEEN'S BUILDING, CHATER ROAD.

TELEGRAMS: 'CERCIATED', HONGKONG. TELEPHONE No. 501.

Business Notices.

A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION FOR
over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.

WILKINSON'S

(ESTABLISHED 1824). ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMBOREE.

too highly of it.

It is a powerful purifier of the human blood.

THE SAFEST & THE MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR

Torpid Liver, Debility, ERUPTIONS, &.

WILKINSON'S INDISPENSABLE TO

SARASAPARILLA ALL WHO VALUE HEALTH

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.

• HONGKONG: DARRIN, CHURCHILL & CO., A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LTD.

PORTLAND CEMENT

In Caskets of 375 lbs. net.

Intimations.

LEA &
PERRINS'
SAUCE

gives a
delightfully
appetizing
flavour
to all
Meat
Dishes,



Fish, Soup, Game, Cheese, Salad, &c.,
and assists digestion.

The original & genuine
WORCESTERSHIRE.

G. SALCONER & CO.,
LIMITED,
WATCH-MAKERS AND JEWELLERS.
HOTEL MANSIONS.

Telephone No. 983.

NEW SELECTIONS OF
DIAMOND JEWELLERY AND ENGLISH SILVER WARE
HIGH-CLASS GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.
LARGE SELECTION OF PRESENTATION PLATE, CUPS, BOWLS, ETC.
SALCONER & CO. ARE AGENTS FOR ROSS'S FAMOUS TELESCOPES AND
BINOCULARS, LORD KELVIN'S NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,
ADMIRALTY CHARTS AND BOOKS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE EMPIRE TYPEWRITER.

WING KEE & CO.,

No. 47, 48 and 49, CONNAUGHT ROAD CENTRAL
SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS, PROVISION MERCHANTS, COAL
MERCHANTS, &c., &c., OF FIFTY YEARS STANDING.
SHIP CAPTAINS ARE REQUESTED TO GIVE US A TRIAL.

FRANCISCO TSE YAT, General Manager.

Hongkong, Aug. 21, 1908.

Intimations.

KELLY & WALSH, LTD

To Justify the Means, by A. Fournier	81.75	MARITIME LAW, by A. Saunders	\$17.00
The Spider, by Fergus Hume	1.75	Steam-Ships and Their Story, by R. Laird of Craig Athol, for Frankfort	13.50
The Laird of Craig Athol, for Frankfort	1.75	British Costume During 19 Centuries, by C. H. Asboden, Illus. 10.00	10.00
Mistress Cynthia, by May Wynne	1.75	Mark Twain's Speeches, 6.50	6.50
Captain Fraser's Profession, by John Strange Winter	1.75	Science and Education, 4.50	4.50
Letters to My Son, 1.75	1.75	The Land of the Yellow Spring, by H. Belloc Davis	4.50
The Way Up, by M. P. Willocks	1.75	Astralia the Making of a Nation, by J. F. Fraser	2.75
Morning Star, by H. Rider Haggard	1.75	Extracts on Reinforced Concrete Design, by Taylor and Thompson	5.25
A Marriage Under the Terror, by Patricia Wentworth	2.00	Handbook of Physical Training, by Street and Godderson	3.10
Prize Novel, 2.00	2.00	Management Book-Keeping, by T. J. Miller	4.50
Quoer Stories from Truth, 16th Series	80	My Life and My Fight, by J. J. Corbett	5.00
Pam, by Barbara von Hutton	80	Model Flying Machines: Their Design and Construction, 3.00	3.00
Pot-Pourri from a Surrey Garden, 80	80	Flying, the Why and the Wherefore, 3.00	3.00
Management Book-Keeping, by T. J. Miller	80	Characteristic Passages from the 100 Best Prose Writers, 4.00	4.00
Country Cottages and Homes, by R. A. Finch	9.00	How to Train Children, by E. C. Hawtrey	1.75
Garden Suburb Town Planning, 9.00	9.00	My Maid, by Princess Caroline of Monaco	2.75
How to Plan a House, by G. G. Sausen	3.10	The Evolution of Man: A Popular Scientific Study, by E. Haeckel	10.00
Modern Mural Decoration, by A. L. Baldry, Illus. 10.00	10.00	2 Vols. Illus. 10.00	10.00
AYRES'S CHAMPIONSHIP TENNIS BALLS	9.00		
SLAZENGER'S TENNIS BALLS	9.00		
NEW PATENT TENNIS BALL CLEANER	9.00		

THE CHINESE ENGINEERING AND
MINING CO., LTD.

KAIPING COAL

Now well-known throughout the East for
STEAM RAISING, FORGING, STEEL MAKING, SHIPS' BUNKERS, AND
HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES.

Ships' Bunkers supplied at short notice.

KAIPING COKE

Competes with the best quality English Coke for
FOUNDRY, SMELTING AND HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES.

HIGHEST FIREBRICKS GRADE

SOCIAL, ARCH AND COPPA.

Boiler Seating Blocks, Flue Covers, Ground Fireclay, Stoneware
Glazed Pipes, Glazed Tiles, Foundation Bricks (Non-absorbptive),
Building Bricks (Extra Strong).

OFFICES: 16, ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, HONGKONG.

TEL ADDRESS: MAISHAN, HONGKONG.

TELEPHONE: No. 860.

Hongkong, April 18, 1910.

THE ADVENTURES OF A STOLEN SHIP.

(From The Naval Magazine.)
It has often been said that the adventures
of Capt. Kettle, clever, daring and invent-
ed with an air of feasibility as they are,
would not be practicable in real life. Yet
we have only to go back some twenty years
in the annals of the mercantile marine to
find an incident, an exploit of daring, as
dramatic and as surprising as almost any-
thing recorded in the Kettle adventures. It
was certainly carried out more unscrupu-
lously, for Kettle had a sense of honour and
abhorred anything dirty.

The Ferret was a screw steamer built by
Messrs J. and G. Thomson of Clydebank
in 1871, for Messrs Burns of Glasgow,
from whom the Highland Railway purchased
her for the mail and passenger service,
and she held a certificate for 200 pas-
sengers. She was 170 feet 9 inches long,
23 feet 2 inches broad, and 12 feet 7 inches
deep, with a carrying capacity of 400 tons.
Her compound engines of 80 H.P. nominal
gave her a speed of 12 knots an hour.

This was the vessel that certain enter-
prising adventurous gentlemen conspired
to steal. So well did they lay their scheme
and so boldly and fearlessly did they
carry it out that success came almost as a
matter of course. One of them took an
office in Gracechurch Street, London, pro-
viding himself with a supply of stationery,
on which he masqueraded as "Henderson
and Co., Ship Brokers, etc." He opened
an account with the bank—the name of
Smith, who carefully kept a respectable
balance to his credit.

By the beginning of October, 1880, their
plans were complete, and one of the band,
representing himself to Mr. Walker,
purchaser of the a.s.s. Ferret, called at the
office of Douglas and Co., Union Street,
Glasgow, a high-class firm of ship
chandlers, and ordered a large quantity
of stores. Nothing but the finest
and most expensive would suit those
gentlemen of epicurean tastes. An ex-
cellent selection of choice wine was
especially brought from London. The bill
amounted to £1,490 and was for the account
of Mr. Smith, late First Lord of the Admiralty.

References were of course required, and
were supplied with an air of liberality. Mr.
Smith had chartered the Ferret from the
Highland Railway Company for a six
months cruise in the Mediterranean; his
wife, by the doctor's orders, having to take
a long sea voyage. The Ferret was at that
moment in J. and G. Thomson's yard being
overhauled for the cruise. Both of these
firm might be referred to, as also Mr.
Smith's wife, Mrs. Henderson, and Mrs. Henderson
and Co., Ship Brokers, Gracechurch Street,
London. The bankers at once admitted
Mr. Smith had an account with their bank;
Mr. Smith had an account with their bank;
Henderson and Co. gave an excellent and
disinterested account of Smith. The
merchant being satisfied, supplied the
gentlemen with a bill of goods and accepted
from Walker a bill at three months endorsed
by Smith. It must be assumed that, as is customary, the first
half month's charter was paid cash in ad-
vance; for these cool and careful calculators
showed no unseemly haste to get the
Ferret out of British waters, once they had
obtained possession.

On the 26th October, William Griffin
joined the steamer at Greenock as chief
engineer. What a useful acquisition he must
have proved will be seen anon. From
Greenock a crew of "runners" sailed the
Ferret to Cardiff. Robert Wright, alias
Carlyon, acting as master, and Walker,
alias Wallace, as purser. Arriving on the
22nd, she remained there three days, taking
in coal for her own use. The coal was paid
for by those great commercial commodities,
bills of lading, and was raised some days before
by a report that the Ferret had arrived at
Malta, but on cabling there the report was
denied. They had then cabled, ordering
the vessel to be seized in the event of
her putting into Malta. Poor enough con-
dition the ship was in, having been in the
Glasgow ship channel.

For long, hope, sure, though, for the
Ferret, we know, had passed away, giving
birth to the Benton, and the Benton was
far from being, or my thought of it. She
was too busy, for the ton was passing
away, in giving birth to the India. The
name of the Ferret had been previously
placed on the ship's bell and as a further
catastrophe the ship's number on the main hatch
combining was now altered to 77,942.
She arrived at Cape Town on 29th Jan-
uary, and at once began to discharge her cargo.

Intimations.

TORIC lenses are ground with a deep
inner curve. This inner curve of the
TORIC conforms to every movement of the
eye and makes the sight equally clear in
every portion of the glass.

TORICS will set closer to the eye than
the ordinary flat lens thus doing away with
the annoying reflections from the edge of
the glass.

For those who wish the very best in
lenses we recommend TORICS.

We manufacture TORICS on all pre-
scriptions in White, London Smoke or
Amber.

CLARK & CO.
SCIENTIFIC OPTICIAN

ENTRANCE
on
PEDDER STREET.

Hongkong, July 26, 1910.

WANTED.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEER, expert on
Gas and Oil Engines, wants to take
charge of Plant, or will accept position as
Travelling Engineer.

Address: "DYNAMO,"
Care of "CHINA MAIL" Office,
Hongkong, August 26, 1910.

WANTED.

THREE or four bachelor friends to rent
a ROOM in a FURNISHED House, very
cool and a good view. Partial or full board
can be arranged for on the premises, or in
close proximity.

Address: "PERMANENT,"
Care of "CHINA MAIL" Office,
Hongkong, August 11, 1910.

WANTED.

A OLD Established Merchant Firm
requires NEW OFFICES accom-
modation shortly.

Offer to: "F. M.,"
Care of "CHINA MAIL" Office,
Hongkong, August 3, 1910.

WANTED.

BY A Lady in Shanghai, a NURSE
European preferred, for one little
girl, age 4. Applicant must be a good
needlewoman. Write stating age, refer-
ences, &c., to

"SHANGHAI,"
Care of "CHINA MAIL" Office,
Hongkong, August 22, 1910.

1910.

KEATING'S
WORM TABLETS

A purely
Vegetable
Preparation
Keating's Worm Tablets furnish a most
agreeable method of administering
to certain remedy for Intestinal or
Thread Worms. Perfectly safe, mild,
and especially adapted for children.
To be obtained of all Druggists.

Keating's Worm Tablets
are sold in
Bottles by
all Druggists.

Keating's Worm Tablets furnish a most
agreeable method of administering
to certain remedy for Intestinal or
Thread Worms. Perfectly safe, mild,
and especially adapted for children.
To be obtained of all Druggists.

Keating's Worm Tablets
are sold in
Bottles by
all Druggists.

Keating's Worm Tablets furnish a most
agreeable method of administering
to certain remedy for Intestinal or
Thread Worms. Perfectly safe, mild,
and especially adapted for children.
To be obtained of all Druggists.

Keating's Worm Tablets
are sold in
Bottles by
all Druggists.

Keating's Worm Tablets furnish a most
agreeable method of administering
to certain remedy for Intestinal or
Thread Worms. Perfectly safe, mild,
and especially adapted for children.
To be obtained of all Druggists.

Keating's Worm Tablets
are sold in
Bottles by
all Druggists.

Keating's Worm Tablets furnish a most
agreeable method of administering
to certain remedy for Intestinal or
Thread Worms. Perfectly safe, mild,
and especially adapted for children.
To be obtained of all Druggists.

Keating's Worm Tablets
are sold in
Bottles by
all Druggists.

Keating's Worm Tablets furnish a most
agreeable method of administering
to certain remedy for Intestinal or
Thread Worms. Perfectly safe, mild,
and especially adapted for children.
To be obtained of all Druggists.

Keating's Worm Tablets
are sold in
Bottles by
all Druggists.

Keating's Worm Tablets furnish a most
agreeable method of administering
to certain remedy for Intestinal or
Thread Worms. Perfectly safe, mild,
and especially adapted for children.
To be obtained of all Druggists.

Keating's Worm Tablets
are sold in
Bottles by
all Druggists.

Keating's Worm Tablets furnish a most
agreeable method of administering
to certain remedy for Intestinal or
Thread Worms. Perfectly safe, mild,
and especially adapted for children.
To be obtained of all Druggists.

Keating's Worm Tablets
are sold in
Bottles by
all Druggists.

Keating's Worm Tablets furnish a most
agreeable method of administering
to certain remedy for Intestinal or
Thread Worms. Perfectly safe, mild,
and especially adapted for children.
To be obtained of all Druggists.

Keating's Worm Tablets
are sold in
Bottles by
all Druggists.

Keating's Worm Tablets furnish a most
agreeable method of administering
to certain remedy for Intestinal or
Thread Worms. Perfectly safe, mild,
and especially adapted for children.
To be obtained of all Druggists.

Keating's Worm Tablets
are sold in
Bottles by
all Druggists.

Keating's Worm Tablets furnish a most
agreeable method of administering
to certain remedy for Intestinal or
Thread Worms. Perfectly safe, mild,
and especially adapted for children.
To be obtained of all Druggists.

Keating's Worm Tablets
are sold in
Bottles by
all Druggists.

Keating's Worm Tablets furnish a most
agreeable method of administering
to certain remedy for Intestinal or
Thread Worms. Perfectly safe, mild,
and especially adapted for children.
To be obtained of all Druggists.

Keating's Worm Tablets
are sold in
Bottles by
all Druggists.

Keating's Worm Tablets furnish a most
agreeable method of administering
to certain remedy for Intestinal or
Thread Worms. Perfectly safe, mild,
and especially adapted for children.
To be obtained of all Druggists.

Keating's Worm Tablets
are sold in
Bottles by
all Druggists.

Keating's Worm Tablets furnish a most
agreeable method of administering
to certain remedy for Intestinal or
Thread Worms. Perfectly safe, mild,
and especially adapted for

BANKS

Banks

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
PAID-UP CAPITAL \$15,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS \$15,000,000
Sterling \$15,000,000
Silver 15,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITIES OF PROTECTORS \$15,000,000

COUNCIL OF DIRECTORS.
G. B. BOLLOO, Esq., Chairman.
ROBERT SHERMAN, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
F. H. ARMSTRONG, Esq., S. A. Levy, Esq.
Andrew Forbes, Esq., F. Leb, Esq.
G. Friedland, Esq., G. H. Medhurst, Esq.
Hon. Mr. Henry Keswick, Esq.
C. R. Lehmann, Esq., H. Shellim, Esq.
C. R. Lehmann, Esq., H. S. Sloane, Esq.
Chairman Manager
Hongkong: J. R. M. SMITH.
MANAGER: Shanghai: H. E. R. HUNTER.

LONDON BANKERS: LONDON COUNTY AND
WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED.
HONGKONG: INTEREST ALLOWED
ON CURRENT ACCOUNT AT THE RATE OF 2%
PER CENT. PER ANNUM ON THE DAILY
BALANCE.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:
For 3 months 2% per cent per annum.
" 6 " " 3% " "
" 12 " " 4% " "
" N. J. STABE,
Acting Chief Manager.

Hongkong, August 26, 1910.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.
THE business of the above Bank is con-
ducted by the HONGKONG AND
SHANGHAI BANKING CORP-
RATION. Rules may be obtained on ap-
plication.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed at
2% PER CENT. per annum. Depositors
may transfer at their option balances of
\$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND
SHANGHAI BANK, to be placed on
FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 PER CENT. per
annum.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai
Banking Corporation.
N. J. STABE,
Acting Chief Manager.

1910
1910
1910

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF
INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED & PAID-UP £1,500,000
RESERVE FUND £63,500
BANKS: LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LONDON.

INTEREST allowed on Current Account
at the rate of 2% per cent on the Daily
Balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:
For 12 months 4%
" 6 " " 3% " "
" 3 " " 2% " "
EVAN ORMISTON,
Manager.

Hongkong, April 26, 1910.

YOKOHAMA SPECIE
BANK.

ESTABLISHED 1860.

CAPITAL PAID-UP Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS 16,250,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS:
TOKIO, KOREA, NAGASAKI,
NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU, BOMBAY,
SHANGHAI, HANKOW, NEWchwANG,
TIENTHON, Peking, ASTORIA,
PORT ALLEGRA, DALY, TAIPEH,
ELOWANG, MUMEN, CHANG-CHU.

Hongkong: Interest allowed.
On Current Account at the Rate of 2%
per centum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:
For 12 months 4%
For 6 months 3% " "
For 3 months 2% " "

TAKEO, TAKAMIGI,
Manager.

Hongkong, March 12, 1910.

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDELS-
MAATSCHAPPIJ.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

ESTABLISHED 1834.

PAID-UP FL 45,000,000 (23,750,000)
CAPITAL FL 45,000,000 (23,750,000)
RESERVE FL 6,622,236 (= £52,686),
FUND FL 6,622,236 (= £52,686).

HEAD OFFICE: AMSTERDAM.

HEAD AGENCY: BATAVIA.

BRANCHES: SINGAPORE, PEKING,

SHANGHAI, RAONGBON, SAMARANG, SOERABAJA,

DIENBEN, TEGAL, PALEMBANG, PAKUARAN,

TILITANG, PADING, MEDAN, (Del), PALEMBANG, KOTA-BADJU, (Achen),

MICASSA, BANDJERMAN.

Correspondents at BOMBAY, COLOMBO,

MADRAS, Pondicherry, Calcutta, BANGKOK,

SALON, HAIKONG, HANOI, AMOY, YOKO-

HAMA, KOREA, MELBOURNE, SYDNEY, NEW

YORK, SAN FRANCISCO, etc., etc.

LOWROW BANKS: The Union of

London and Smith Bank, Manila.

The Bank buys and sells and receives for

collection Bills of Exchange, letters of

credit on its Branches and on account

in the East, on the Colonies in Great

Britain, America, and Australia, and trans-

acts banking business of every description.

INTEREST ALLOWED

(On Current Account) 2% per Annum or

balance.

Fixed Deposits 12 months 4% per Annum.

Do 6 months 3% " Do.

Do 3 months 2% " Do.

Do 12 months 1% " Do.

1. T. YAN BREWER Agent.

Hongkong, July 26, 1910.

Banks

To Let.

TO LET.

NOS. 19 & 22, SHELLEY STREET,
New Bond Street.

2. BEACONSFIELD ARCADE,
Shop.

3. PRATA GRANDE MACAO.

4. HOUSE IN BELLIOS TERRACE;

5. C. M. PEAK BUNGALOW, Mount

Kalei, furnished for 7 months from 1st

November, 1910.

6. FOR SALE TO R. OREST, at Peak

commanding magnificent view of the Har-

bour and adjacent islands.

7. On Fixed Deposits for 12 months &

" 6 " " 3% " "

" 3 " " 2% " "

8. WM. DICKSON
Manager.

Hongkong, April 26, 1910. 418

Hongkong, April 26, 191

A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

BRANDY:

—SUPERIOR PALE, Red Capsule	... \$10
—SUPERIOR OLD COGNAC, Red Capsule	... 23
WATSON'S *** COGNAC, Gold Capsule	... 23
—SUPERIOR OLD LIQUEUR COGNAC, Gold Capsule	... 20
—VERY FINE PALE OLD LIQUEUR COGNAC, Gold and White Capsule	35
—FINEST OLD BROWN BRANDY, Gold and White Capsule	40
—HENNESSY ***	30
—BOUDINELLA'S CHAMPAGNE LIQUEUR	40
FINE PALE COGNAC	... (MARIE BRIZARD & ROGER'S) ... \$2.80
5. C. F. V. O. do ... 84.80
VERY FINE LIQUEUR COGNAC, 83 Years Old	... do ... 100.00

Note—For Hongkong the above Prices will be increased by the amount of duty payable—\$7.20 per Dozen.

NEW
PIANOS
ON HIREAT
\$10 PER MONTH.Tuning and Regular
Attention Inclusive.S. MOUTRIE & CO.,
LIMITED.

Established April 15, 1897.

WM. POWELL,
LIMITED.

Gentlemen's Outfitters.

THE NEW
'CELLNETT'
UNDERWEAR.
DELIGHTFULLY
COOL.
A VERY SAFE GARMENT
TO WEAR.Wm. Powell, Ltd.
28, QUEEN'S ROAD,
(OPPOSITE CLOCK TOWER).EMPIRE
CINEMATOGRAPH THEATRE,
PREMIER HALL OF THE COLONY,
QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
Opposite Central Market.Performance—7.15 to 9 and
9.15 to 11.30 p.m.Appearance of the Celebrated Soubrette
MISS MAY LEWIS.The eminent Soubrette and Dancer,
MISS MAGGIE FRAZER.The Infantile Actor
LITTLE FERDY.

COMING—MISS DOLLY SWIFT.

GRAND MATINEES:
SATURDAYS AND SUNDAYS, AT 4 P.M.
AS REDUCED PRICES.

the little nation deeply resented this purifying move. It is not difficult to sympathize with the Koreans, although to speak of them as ever being a truly independent nation like China or Japan are independent is to seriously juggle with the elementary terms of truth. They are not to be condemned because they resisted what they considered to be the gradual filching of their liberties as a national entity. They were justified in their opposition to a very great extent, and in trying to prove their point they put up many a stiff fight involving serious loss of life on both sides. Of course they were banging their heads against an iron door and naturally they have come off worst. But to continue the narrative. The next stop on the part of Japan was to gain control of the police and judiciary, which was followed by the dreadful tragedy at Harbin railway station when Prince Ito, the foremost man in all Japan, the maker of the present constitution, the very wisest of all the Elder Statesmen, succumbed to the bullet of a Korean fanatic.

There were many who thought Japan would avenge the death of the great statesman by at once annexing Korea, but she held her hand. Viscount Soni, who had succeeded Prince Ito as Resident-General in Korea, was in "very bad health" and in no fit condition to carry out such a momentous and arduous task. When General Terauchi, the famous War Minister of Japan, succeeded to the post of Seoul, however, it was speedily seen that the last steps would soon be taken. The great Powers were all sounded. The United States, Great Britain, Germany and Russia had no objection to urge against annexation provided that their commercial interests were safeguarded, and most of the newspapers in those lands, with one or two significant exceptions, expressed the opinion that the step was natural and inevitable and a fit and proper sequel of all that had gone before. At any rate the independence of Korea had long since vanished and annexation would make very little real difference in the situation.

Thus another effort nationality is about to be absorbed by a stronger and more virile race, though whether Japan will meet with a greater success in Korea than Russia, Austria and Prussia have had in Poland remains to be seen. These partially submerged nationalities who have been gobbled up against their own will and inclination have an unpleasant knack of asserting themselves at awkward times. Poland will not knuckle down even now, though more than a century has passed since she was partitioned, and probably Korea will behave in the same way. To the Koreans their Imperial House has been preserved, though it now is but the substance of a shadow, and this may prove the nucleus of much trouble in the years to come when a less resolute set of men than those now governing in Tokyo occupy the seats of power and Korea, purified in the deep waters of affliction, evolves a higher type of manhood than she now possesses. Japan, however, knows the difficulties which confront her better than outsiders and she will doubtless make all the provision possible against any untoward developments.

TYPHOON WARNING.

The American Consulate-General at Hongkong received the following telegram from the Manila Observatory to-day:—
Manila, August 27th, 9 a.m.
Cyclone or typhoon seen or over Balingtang Channel, direction unknown.

A typhoon is near.

When dragon-flies appear.

So say the weather-wise Chinese of Hongkong. During the last two days good many dragon-flies have been disporting themselves about the Colony.

Observations received by the Hongkong Observatory last evening indicated that a depression was lying to the westward of the Parcels, and if, as is thought, this has moved still further to the west, it is unlikely that it will trouble Hongkong. The Observatory report also indicates a depression to be lying in the neighbourhood of the Balingtang Channel. The weather forecast for to-morrow is favourable, light variable winds being predicted.

WOLFF'S AROMATIC SCHNAPPE

\$14.50 per Case.

ASPERA.

MACKEN, FRICKEL & CO.

A GOOD INVESTMENT.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Mr. Lyu Truscott (Bill Lewis) arrived in the Colony to-day by the R.R. Tsiyuan.

We have that this year the Volunteer Camp is likely to be on Hongkong Island at Boa Vista.

The Hongkong Interport Swimming Team arrived at Shanghai yesterday evening about seven o'clock.

We understand that the recent failure in Chinese business circles in the Colony are being gradually tidied over and that with the consent of creditors compositions are being arranged.

The a.s. Haikong, Capt. Passmore, will go into dock on her return here. Consequently she will not sail on 8th September as advertised yesterday.

Harbour improvements are about to be taken in hand at Haiphong, the chief port of Tonkin, the chamber of commerce there being empowered to raise a sum of 1,500,000 francs for the purpose. To meet the resulting charged tonnage dues will be levied at the port on goods imported and exported.

Discussing the Chancellor of the Exchequer's proposals in the House of Commons, Mr. N. Craig, Unopposed, said the People's Budget would not be so popular some day as it was said to be now, and the suggestion he made would be convenient when it lost some of its popularity:—

Let's call all the quids in.

And share them out alike.

Pile them up in the market square,

And when the poor have spent their share,

In oysters and champagne,

Well, we'll pile them up in the market square,

And share them out again.

The Ceylon Government have approved

of the important scheme for connecting Colombo Lake with the harbour by means of canals and locks. The scheme will be put in hand without delay, and will cost Rs 200,000. The Governor, Sir Henry McCallum, speaking on the scheme in the Council, said that he could not but realize that Ceylon was only beginning its prosperity. It was in its infancy. It had been clear to him that unless something was done to develop the port in a practical manner, the congestion would be felt more and more every day. He had realised that unless something was done it would be throttled. The lake must be made part and parcel of the port. Whether the scheme would pay must not be considered, although he believed it would pay hand over fist.

In Faishan is a street named Lung Tsui. One of the shops therein deals in vermillion. Yesterday the master of the shop received a letter which had come by boat. While opening it, he thought that it was somewhat bulky, and as soon as he tore away a corner of the envelope a loud report was heard.

The man was fang upon the floor of the shop, while the letter was lying about the shop in fragments.

When order was restored, some of the portions were picked up and put together, and though the letter could not be read, a line was deciphered which had words to the effect of "one thousand dollars."

The people in the shop were greatly alarmed, and could not understand

why such a letter had been sent, for it

must have contained some powerful explosive.

The whole affair was reported to

the police for investigation.

The following note appears in the

current issue of the Indian Review:—

"India . . . looks askance at the way

in which, with the raw material derived

from her country, Japan competes with

her in the neutral markets of China.

What may Japanese cotton industry be

without Indian cotton? Let there be a

big embargo on Indian cotton exported to

Japan and we should soon see how the

Mikado's revenue and economics fare.

A stiff tariff on cotton exported to the Far

East is one of the possibilities of the near

future provided England allows India a

free hand in shaping her own fiscal policy.

Meanwhile, Lutians are seeing through

Japan's commercial morality.

Their enthusiasm for them is fast abating and it

will dwindle to a vanishing point when

Japan shows her hand clear in matters of

Tariff and economics."

The following note appears in the

current issue of the Indian Review:—

"India . . . looks askance at the way

in which, with the raw material derived

from her country, Japan competes with

her in the neutral markets of China.

What may Japanese cotton industry be

without Indian cotton? Let there be a

big embargo on Indian cotton exported to

Japan and we should soon see how the

Mikado's revenue and economics fare.

A stiff tariff on cotton exported to the Far

East is one of the possibilities of the near

future provided England allows India a

free hand in shaping her own fiscal policy.

Meanwhile, Lutians are seeing through

Japan's commercial morality.

Their enthusiasm for them is fast abating and it

will dwindle to a vanishing point when

Japan shows her hand clear in matters of

Tariff and economics."

The following note appears in the

current issue of the Indian Review:—

"India . . . looks askance at the way

in which, with the raw material derived

from her country, Japan competes with

her in the neutral markets of China.

What may Japanese cotton industry be

without Indian cotton? Let there be a

big embargo on Indian cotton exported to

Japan and we should soon see how the

Mikado's revenue and economics fare.

A stiff tariff on cotton exported to the Far

East is one of the possibilities of the near

future provided England allows India a

free hand in shaping her own fiscal policy.

Meanwhile, Lutians are seeing through

Japan's commercial morality.

Their enthusiasm for them is fast abating and it

will dwindle to a vanishing point when

Japan shows her hand clear in matters of

Tariff and economics."

The following note appears in the

current issue of the Indian Review:—

"India . . . looks askance at the way

in which, with the raw material derived

from her country, Japan competes with

her in the neutral markets of China.

What may Japanese cotton industry be

without Indian cotton? Let there be a

big embargo on Indian cotton exported to

Japan and we should soon see how the

Mikado's revenue and economics fare.

A stiff tariff on cotton exported to the Far

East is one of the possibilities of the near

future provided England allows India a

free hand in shaping her own fiscal policy.

Meanwhile, Lutians are seeing through

Japan's commercial morality.

Their enthusiasm for them is fast abating and it

will dwindle to a vanishing point when

Japan shows her hand clear in matters of

Tariff and economics."

The following note appears in the

current issue of the Indian Review:—

"India . . . looks askance at the way

in which, with the raw material derived

from her country, Japan competes with

her in the neutral markets of China.

What may Japanese cotton industry be

without Indian cotton? Let there be a

big embargo on Indian cotton exported to

Japan and we should soon see how the

RAMBLING NOTES.

The news that trickles in from the north gives one the impression that the probabilities of our ever seeing the county cruiser Bedford in Hongkong harbour again are very remote. One report speaks of the vessel being half full of water and this is not surprising if it is true that she ran on the Samarang rock while undergoing her full speed trials. The momentum of such a vessel moving at ordinary speed would be sufficient to do great damage, but striking the rocks at her highest must have literally torn the heart out of her.

We are all genuinely sorry in Hongkong that such a terrible disaster should have befallen such a staunch, trim vessel, but more particularly for her Captain, officers and men. To them the blow must be very severe. Sailors grow very attached to their floating homes and when misfortune befalls, such as this, words fail to adequately express all the thoughts which surge up and overwhelm them.

The greatest sufferer, however, is the unfortunate Captain. We know the draconian law of the sea in these matters and therefore we realise, though only landsmen, what it means for him. He has our deepest sympathy this hour of tribulation and I hope I may be pardoned when I express the hope that there may still be "happy days of clear shining" ahead for him.

The natalor experts of Hongkong have gone north to give Shanghai a taste of their quality. They will have some very redoubtable swimmers to encounter in the various contests, while the conditions will be a trifle different to what they are used to in Hongkong. Still I feel sure that they will certainly do honour to the Isle of Fragrant Waters and will give a good account of themselves.

I see the *China Mail* is again offering a silver cup for the Swim Across the Harbour, and I hope that there will be as usual a good struggle in this very sporting event. It will be a fitting close to what has been a very pleasant aquatic season.

The *China Mail* race is open to every body in the Colony whether members of sporting clubs or not, nor restrictions being placed on anybody who cares to enter. I am told that there are several expert lady swimmers in the Colony who would dearly like to tackle the Harbour Swim if a race for members of the gentler sex was arranged. Perhaps the Sporting Editor of the *China Mail* might take up the idea and see if such an event can be arranged. It would excite a good deal of interest I am sure and bring down thousands to the Praia.

The summer is gradually worrying through and on the whole it has not been unpleasant. We have been remarkably immune in regard to typhoons, and yet we have had but very few unbearably hot nights—the base of Hongkong is about a good deal of interest I am sure and bring down thousands to the Praia.

I overheard a choice bit of sarcasm the other day which was totally lost. I was on the object at which it was directed. It was over in Kowloon where a patient-looking sailor-man managed to get past the ferry and the steward sent a rickshaw man to stand by. The steward had just left his ambulance bay, but for all that he evidently could not be persuaded to give up such a profitable way of earning a living. So he started off with the man at a pace little better than crawl. The man stood it for a while with exemplary patience, and then he unburdened his soul in the following fashion—"Oh please don't see, no see boy; take your own blessed time, it is only Saturday afternoon." But the pace of the rickshaw continued unabated.

The following vivid version of the Story of Eden was given by a Camberwell Sunday school boy, under pressure, after he had protested that he could not remember what the lesson was, about when it was a good man a woman who lived. "An' a woman see 'Ave a bite!" An' she sez 'Shawn!' An' she sez, 'Oh, do an' a bite!' An' she 'ad a bite! An' the Hangel of the Lord, wot kept the gardin' he come along, an' he sez, 'HOT!'

While on the subject of school stories, how is this for top-hole? A teacher was giving her class instruction in the art of writing a composition. She gave them no end of good advice about not indulging in "fights of fancy" and, after telling them not to imitate what other people said, advised them to be just themselves, and she concluded, "Write what is really in you." Judge of her amazement when the compositions were sent in and she read in one, "I ain't going to take up in fine fancy, I have got a liver, two lungs, and some other things like that. Then I have got a stomach, and it's got in it some pickles, a piece of tart, two sticks of peppermint, and my dinner."

In a slightly different vein is the story connected with the annual Flower Show at Caxcrot, near Dacster, where an interesting feature is the children's department. Prizes are awarded to girls for the best essays on "Is it Better to be a Boy or a Girl?" and "Is a Cat a Cat?" A girl of 12 received a prize for an essay which contained several amusing remarks. She wrote: "Girls are in most cases favoured most by parents and sometimes by their teachers." "At school, boys get caned and at home good holdings a great deal more frequently than girls do. I think it is a disgrace to be a girl." "Boys did ought to take a pride in the houses as well as in herself. I think it is nice to think you have freed your mother of a great deal of the housework." Another juvenile essayist said: "Boys are much cleverer than girls," but the judge very wisely quashed this.

To-morrow evening the Club de Macao entertains all visitors to a soirée.

of October and between that date and the Feast of St. Andrew of pious and immortal memory there will be dozens of others, some of whom have been absent for more than a year. And just as they are settling down comfortably again after a rather spell, the spring begins to stir with full strength. For the Isle of ours is over-charging, and nearly most of its European residents can say truthfully, "Here we have no continuing city."

RAMBLER.

A FALSE REPORT.

From information which has come into the hands of the Hongkong police it now appears that the plim of a junk reported as having taken place while the craft was sailing from Bias Bay to Hongkong has never occurred at all. It is supposed that the junk was captured by the Chinese Salt Commissioners because of an attempt to smuggle salt into China, the usual practice in such cases being to confiscate the junk and cargo and release the crew. It will be remembered that the first story was that pirates armed with revolvers and cutters boarded the junk, imprisoned the crew in the hold and later landed them at Lantau Island, then making off with the junk. This statement now seems to have been pure invention.

A SHOCKING OCCURRENCE.

It is the custom in Canton in the seventh Chinese month for people, especially men and maidens, to proceed to the White Cloud Hills. They do not go specially to escape the heat of the plain, but in order to worship one of their popular patron saints, whose name is Cheung Sin, or the Fairy Cheung. The women go in crowds as they think there is safety in numbers. On the nineteenth of the month a party were proceeding thither, not dreaming of trouble. Suddenly they were pounced upon by six men, robbers, who barried the way, and robbed the women of all the property they had on their persons. It is said that the robbers even took the women's clothes and left them half-naked by the roadside so that they huddled together bowed down with shame. However, some of the older women, half clothed as they were, suddenly raised themselves, and followed the robbers, shouting as they went, and when they reached a place named Siu Pak, a farmer residing in the vicinity rushed out and tried to intercept the robbers. The latter shot him dead. But by this time the neighbourhood was roused and passion flamed high, so that it was determined to arrest the villains, though it meant death to those who took part in the fray. Fire-arms were used, and the time one of the robbers was shot. At the end of the scuffle the people managed to arrest the remaining five men, and after they had taken back all the booty, and given it to the women, they fled the robbers together and marched off to the same that they might be placed in safe custody. So what ordinary soldiers often are unable to do, and frequently fail to attempt, the farmers and the villagers, though at the cost of one life, managed to effect.

ATTEMPTED CORNER IN SILVER.

The *Englishman* publishes some important information regarding the progress of an attempt made by Indian traders to create a corner in silver. Says that paper: "A few years ago it would have been no easy task to persuade an Indian concern to speculate to the extent of three crores of rupees. This is, exactly, what a group of Indian merchants, led by one of the Indian Banks, has done in the Silver market. The group has undertaken to corner silver and has succeeded so far in buying up a large quantity of the precious metal, which it is holding back in, the hopes of bringing of a scoop. It is by no means small undertaking to secure the command of the silver market as it is fed by so many channels of supply, that even the most daring of speculators may well hesitate to obtain a quantity of silver, enough for cornering purposes. This group of speculators who have attempted this gigantic task, were however, favoured by the exceptional circumstances obtaining in the Silver market in London about three months ago. A large quantity of the metal was offered for sale by merchants, who were under the impression that it would not be required for some time for trade with the East. The sellers intended to buy it back when necessary. The India group in question at once jumped at the opportunity and made extensive purchases amounting to nearly a million sterling. Later when there were purchasers in the market they had to pay as much as 25-30 pence per ounce, the highest price touched for two years. On enquiry at one of the leading banks in the Eastern trade in Calcutta an *Englishman*'s representative gathered the fact that the position in the Silver market was still abnormal. An opinion was expressed in London a few weeks ago that the Indian group of operators would have little or no difficulty in holding the market for some time. As it had secured up to July the 26th no less than three millions sterling worth of silver; this amount is one-ninth of the world's output of silver. Prices have been affected, but it remains to be seen whether the speculators will emerge successfully out of their undertaking. They bought up 14,000 to 17,000 bars of silver in Bombay and Calcutta only recently, thus lifting off altogether no less than three crores of rupees worth of silver from the market. In some quarters in Calcutta an opinion was expressed yesterday that the operators held nearly half the entire supply of silver in the world; but confirmation of this is lacking. The speculators have to contend against serious difficulties if they wish to succeed. Certain American groups are believed to have held the stock for a time at the beginning of the operations by the group of Indian dealers, but are ready to offer it at a favourable opportunity. Then the trade conditions in the Far East, particularly in Shanghai, are not normal. There is a great upsurge in the financial market in Shanghai, chiefly owing to the blind speculation of some native firms. It will probably be some time before normal conditions are restored in Shanghai. The conditions in the Far East play a prominent part in the fluctuations of the price of silver. The operators in the Silver Market will have to move with the greatest caution and discretion in their operations, as it is doubtful if they will succeed in disposing of it at a price sufficient to cover the interest at the rate of a lakh and a half of rupees a month, and other expenses. It is doubtful if they will derive help from Government purchases, as the amount of silver in the Indian Treasury is reported to be increasing. The fact, however, remains that an Indian group has attempted to emulate the American speculator in cornering a market. There have been attempts to corner wheat, cotton and the basic metals, but no speculator had as yet dreamt of cornering silver."

HAMBLAIN'S COLIC, CHOLERA, AND DIARRHOEA REMEDY.

HERE is probably no medicine made that is relied upon with more implicit confidence than Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. During the third of a century in which it has been in use people have learned that it is the one remedy that never fails. For it cures the stomach, diarrhoea or infantile cholera, and every thing is equal. It has been used in many serious and dangerous cases and has never been known to fail. When reduced with water and sweetened it is pleasant to take. For sale by all chemists and druggists.

Many of the birds of passage who spread their wings and left Hongkong in the spring are turning their faces towards the East again. H.E. the Governor and Lady Lugard will be back among us on the 24th

LARGE SNAKE CAUGHT AT THE PEAK.

Considerable excitement was caused at "Durnard" No. 50. The Peak about half past ten o'clock on Friday night when the house-boy caught sight on the bounds lawn of a large snake, measuring about 12ft. 10 ins., with a girth of 15 ins. at the thickest part of its body. Having informed his mistress, the chair cooler promptly secured the reptile by means of a rope round the neck, lasso fashion. It was uninjured and Mr. Ho Tung is sending it to the museum at the City Hall.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government and Lady May gave a dinner party at Government House on Wednesday, August 24th. The following were invited:—Hon. Dr. and Mrs. Atkinson, the Bishop of Labuan and Sarawak, Capt. Scars, Capt. Pinto Basto, Capt. and Mrs. Astor, Dr. and Mrs. Francis Clark, Miss Clark, Major and Mrs. Adair, Mr. and Mrs. Rose, Capt. Salisbury, Mr. Janssens, Miss Johnstone, Miss Elang, Miss Brower, Mr. Hodge, Mr. J. Johnston, Mr. Bell, Irving.

After dinner the party went to the Band Concert in the Public Gardens.

DEATH OF CAPT. CALSEN.

News has been received in the Colony of the death at Shanghai of Capt. F. W. Calsen, of the Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs revenue cruiser Chien-tung. Deceased was well-known in Hongkong, having for some years been captain of the Kai-pai, which position he held until his transfer to the Chien-tung some months ago. A German by nationality, he had been in the Customs service since 1888, and his demise will be regretted by a large circle of friends.

In consequence of Capt. Calsen's death, Capt. Swinton, of the Kai-pai, goes to Shanghai in deceased's place, while Capt. Pitcairn takes over the command of the Kai-pai.

ATTEMPTED CORNER IN SILVER.

The *Englishman* publishes some important information regarding the progress of an attempt made by Indian traders to create a corner in silver. Says that paper: "A few years ago it would have been no easy task to persuade an Indian concern to speculate to the extent of three crores of rupees. This is, exactly, what a group of Indian merchants, led by one of the Indian Banks, has done in the Silver market. The group has undertaken to corner silver and has succeeded so far in buying up a large quantity of the precious metal, which it is holding back in, the hopes of bringing of a scoop. It is by no means small undertaking to secure the command of the silver market as it is fed by so many channels of supply, that even the most daring of speculators may well hesitate to obtain a quantity of silver, enough for cornering purposes. This group of speculators who have attempted this gigantic task, were however, favoured by the exceptional circumstances obtaining in the Silver market in London about three months ago. A large quantity of the metal was offered for sale by merchants, who were under the impression that it would not be required for some time for trade with the East. The sellers intended to buy it back when necessary. The India group in question at once jumped at the opportunity and made extensive purchases amounting to nearly a million sterling. Later when there were purchasers in the market they had to pay as much as 25-30 pence per ounce, the highest price touched for two years. On enquiry at one of the leading banks in the Eastern trade in Calcutta an *Englishman*'s representative gathered the fact that the position in the Silver market was still abnormal. An opinion was expressed in London a few weeks ago that the Indian group of operators would have little or no difficulty in holding the market for some time. As it had secured up to July the 26th no less than three millions sterling worth of silver; this amount is one-ninth of the world's output of silver. Prices have been affected, but it remains to be seen whether the speculators will emerge successfully out of their undertaking. They bought up 14,000 to 17,000 bars of silver in Bombay and Calcutta only recently, thus lifting off altogether no less than three crores of rupees worth of silver from the market. In some quarters in Calcutta an opinion was expressed yesterday that the operators held nearly half the entire supply of silver in the world; but confirmation of this is lacking. The speculators have to contend against serious difficulties if they wish to succeed. Certain American groups are believed to have held the stock for a time at the beginning of the operations by the group of Indian dealers, but are ready to offer it at a favourable opportunity. Then the trade conditions in the Far East, particularly in Shanghai, are not normal. There is a great upsurge in the financial market in Shanghai, chiefly owing to the blind speculation of some native firms. It will probably be some time before normal conditions are restored in Shanghai. The conditions in the Far East play a prominent part in the fluctuations of the price of silver. The operators in the Silver Market will have to move with the greatest caution and discretion in their operations, as it is doubtful if they will succeed in disposing of it at a price sufficient to cover the interest at the rate of a lakh and a half of rupees a month, and other expenses. It is doubtful if they will derive help from Government purchases, as the amount of silver in the Indian Treasury is reported to be increasing. The fact, however, remains that an Indian group has attempted to emulate the American speculator in cornering a market. There have been attempts to corner wheat, cotton and the basic metals, but no speculator had as yet dreamt of cornering silver."

The *Englishman* publishes some important information regarding the progress of an attempt made by Indian traders to create a corner in silver. Says that paper: "A few years ago it would have been no easy task to persuade an Indian concern to speculate to the extent of three crores of rupees. This is, exactly, what a group of Indian merchants, led by one of the Indian Banks, has done in the Silver market. The group has undertaken to corner silver and has succeeded so far in buying up a large quantity of the precious metal, which it is holding back in, the hopes of bringing of a scoop. It is by no means small undertaking to secure the command of the silver market as it is fed by so many channels of supply, that even the most daring of speculators may well hesitate to obtain a quantity of silver, enough for cornering purposes. This group of speculators who have attempted this gigantic task, were however, favoured by the exceptional circumstances obtaining in the Silver market in London about three months ago. A large quantity of the metal was offered for sale by merchants, who were under the impression that it would not be required for some time for trade with the East. The sellers intended to buy it back when necessary. The India group in question at once jumped at the opportunity and made extensive purchases amounting to nearly a million sterling. Later when there were purchasers in the market they had to pay as much as 25-30 pence per ounce, the highest price touched for two years. On enquiry at one of the leading banks in the Eastern trade in Calcutta an *Englishman*'s representative gathered the fact that the position in the Silver market was still abnormal. An opinion was expressed in London a few weeks ago that the Indian group of operators would have little or no difficulty in holding the market for some time. As it had secured up to July the 26th no less than three millions sterling worth of silver; this amount is one-ninth of the world's output of silver. Prices have been affected, but it remains to be seen whether the speculators will emerge successfully out of their undertaking. They bought up 14,000 to 17,000 bars of silver in Bombay and Calcutta only recently, thus lifting off altogether no less than three crores of rupees worth of silver from the market. In some quarters in Calcutta an opinion was expressed yesterday that the operators held nearly half the entire supply of silver in the world; but confirmation of this is lacking. The speculators have to contend against serious difficulties if they wish to succeed. Certain American groups are believed to have held the stock for a time at the beginning of the operations by the group of Indian dealers, but are ready to offer it at a favourable opportunity. Then the trade conditions in the Far East, particularly in Shanghai, are not normal. There is a great upsurge in the financial market in Shanghai, chiefly owing to the blind speculation of some native firms. It will probably be some time before normal conditions are restored in Shanghai. The conditions in the Far East play a prominent part in the fluctuations of the price of silver. The operators in the Silver Market will have to move with the greatest caution and discretion in their operations, as it is doubtful if they will succeed in disposing of it at a price sufficient to cover the interest at the rate of a lakh and a half of rupees a month, and other expenses. It is doubtful if they will derive help from Government purchases, as the amount of silver in the Indian Treasury is reported to be increasing. The fact, however, remains that an Indian group has attempted to emulate the American speculator in cornering a market. There have been attempts to corner wheat, cotton and the basic metals, but no speculator had as yet dreamt of cornering silver."

The *Englishman* publishes some important information regarding the progress of an attempt made by Indian traders to create a corner in silver. Says that paper: "A few years ago it would have been no easy task to persuade an Indian concern to speculate to the extent of three crores of rupees. This is, exactly, what a group of Indian merchants, led by one of the Indian Banks, has done in the Silver market. The group has undertaken to corner silver and has succeeded so far in buying up a large quantity of the precious metal, which it is holding back in, the hopes of bringing of a scoop. It is by no means small undertaking to secure the command of the silver market as it is fed by so many channels of supply, that even the most daring of speculators may well hesitate to obtain a quantity of silver, enough for cornering purposes. This group of speculators who have attempted this gigantic task, were however, favoured by the exceptional circumstances obtaining in the Silver market in London about three months ago. A large quantity of the metal was offered for sale by merchants, who were under the impression that it would not be required for some time for trade with the East. The sellers intended to buy it back when necessary. The India group in question at once jumped at the opportunity and made extensive purchases amounting to nearly a million sterling. Later when there were purchasers in the market they had to pay as much as 25-30 pence per ounce, the highest price touched for two years. On enquiry at one of the leading banks in the Eastern trade in Calcutta an *Englishman*'s representative gathered the fact that the position in the Silver market was still abnormal. An opinion was expressed in London a few weeks ago that the Indian group of operators would have little or no difficulty in holding the market for some time. As it had secured up to July the 26th no less than three millions sterling worth of silver; this amount is one-ninth of the world's output of silver. Prices have been affected, but it remains to be seen whether the speculators will emerge successfully out of their undertaking. They bought up 14,000 to 17,000 bars of silver in Bombay and Calcutta only recently, thus lifting off altogether no less than three crores of rupees worth of silver from the market. In some quarters in Calcutta an opinion was expressed yesterday that the operators held nearly half the entire supply of silver in the world; but confirmation of this is lacking. The speculators have to contend against serious difficulties if they wish to succeed. Certain American groups are believed to have held the stock for a time at the beginning of the operations by the group of Indian dealers, but are ready to offer it at a favourable opportunity. Then the trade conditions in the Far East, particularly in Shanghai, are not normal. There is a great upsurge in the financial market in Shanghai, chiefly owing to the blind speculation of some native firms. It will probably be some time before normal conditions are restored in Shanghai. The conditions in the Far East play a prominent part in the fluctuations of the price of silver. The operators in the Silver Market will have to move with the greatest caution and discretion in their operations, as it is doubtful if they will succeed in disposing of it at a price sufficient to cover the interest at the rate of a lakh and a half of rupees a month, and other expenses. It is doubtful if they will derive help from Government purchases, as the amount of silver in the Indian Treasury is reported to be increasing. The fact, however, remains that an Indian group has attempted to emulate the American speculator in cornering a market. There have been attempts to corner wheat, cotton and the basic metals, but no speculator had as yet dreamt of cornering silver."

The *Englishman* publishes some important information regarding the progress of an attempt made by Indian traders to create a corner in silver. Says that paper: "A few years ago it would have been no easy task to persuade an Indian concern to speculate to the extent of three crores of rupees. This is, exactly, what a group of Indian merchants, led by one of the Indian Banks, has done in the Silver market. The group has undertaken to corner silver and has succeeded so far in buying up a large quantity of the precious metal, which it is holding back in, the hopes of bringing of a scoop. It is by no means small undertaking to secure the command of the silver market as it is fed by so many channels of supply, that even the most daring of speculators may well hesitate to obtain a quantity of silver, enough for cornering purposes. This group of speculators who have attempted this gigantic task, were however, favoured by the exceptional circumstances obtaining in the Silver market in London about three months ago. A large quantity of the metal was offered for sale by merchants, who were under the impression that it would not be required for some time for trade with the East. The sellers intended to buy it back when necessary. The India group in question at once jumped at the opportunity and made extensive purchases amounting to nearly a million sterling. Later when there were purchasers in the market they had to pay as much as 25-30 pence per ounce, the highest price touched for two years. On enquiry at one of the leading banks in the Eastern trade in Calcutta an *Englishman*'s representative gathered the fact that the position in the Silver market was still abnormal. An opinion was expressed in London a few weeks ago that the Indian group of operators would have little or no difficulty in holding the market for some time. As it had secured up to July the 26th no less than three millions sterling worth of silver; this amount is one-ninth of the world's output of silver. Prices have been affected, but it remains to be seen whether the speculators will emerge successfully out of their undertaking. They bought up 14,000 to 17,000 bars of silver in Bombay and Calcutta only recently, thus lifting off altogether no less than three crores of rupees worth of silver from the market. In some quarters in Calcutta an opinion was expressed yesterday that the operators held nearly half the entire supply of silver in the world; but confirmation of this is lacking. The speculators have to contend against serious difficulties if they wish to succeed. Certain American groups are believed to have held the stock for a time at the beginning of the operations by the group of Indian dealers, but are ready to offer it at a favourable opportunity. Then the trade conditions in the Far East, particularly in Shanghai, are not normal. There is a great upsurge in the financial market in Shanghai, chiefly owing to the blind speculation of some native firms. It will probably be some time before normal conditions are restored in Shanghai. The conditions in the Far East play a prominent part in the fluctuations of the price of silver. The operators in the Silver Market will have to move with the greatest caution and discretion in their operations, as it is doubtful if they will succeed in disposing of it at a price sufficient to cover the interest at the rate of a lakh and a half of rupees a month, and other expenses. It is doubtful if they will derive help from Government purchases, as the amount of silver in the Indian Treasury is reported to be increasing. The fact, however, remains that an Indian group has attempted to emulate the American speculator in cornering a market. There have been attempts to corner wheat, cotton and the basic metals, but no speculator had as yet dreamt of cornering silver."

The *Englishman* publishes some important information regarding the progress of an attempt made by Indian traders to create a corner in silver.

Shipping

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

Will despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS on or about the DATES named:

NOV.	STEAMERS	TO SAN FRANCISCO
SHANGHAI	DELTAS	15th Sept. Freight and Passage.
LONDON, via U.S. PORTS	ARCADIA	16th Sept. 3rd. See Special of Call.
LONDON & ANTWERP	NUBIA	About 7th Freight and Passage.
LONDON & MARMARELLI	C. B. CO.	Capt. F. J. Fox. About 7th September.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE (NORE)	SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE (NORE)	About 8th Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI & YOKOHAMA	C. B. CO.	Capt. G. Phillips. About 8th September. Passage.

E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO'S.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

EXPRESS LINER.

Between China, Japan and Europe, via Canada and the United States, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Nagasaki (through the Island Sea) Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, and Vancouver, B.C.

The only Line that maintains a Regular Schedule Service of 12 DAYS YOKOHAMA to VANCOUVER, 31 DAYS HONGKONG to VANCOUVER.

SAVING 5 to 7 DAYS OCEAN TRAVEL.

Proposed Sailing from Hongkong and Quebec (Subject to alteration).

Connecting with Royal Mail Atlantic Steamer.

From Quebec or St. John, N.B.

EMPEROR OF INDIA SATURDAY, 17th Sept. ALLAN LINE FRIDAY, 4th Oct.

EMPEROR OF JAPAN SATURDAY, 8th Oct. ALLAN LINE FRIDAY, 4th Nov.

EMPEROR OF CHINA SATURDAY, 20th Oct. ALLAN LINE FRIDAY, 25th Nov.

MONTAGUE TUESDAY, 8th Nov. ALLAN LINE FRIDAY, 15th Dec.

EMPEROR OF INDIA SATURDAY, 19th Nov. ALLAN LINE FRIDAY, 15th Jan.

EMPEROR OF IRELAND SATURDAY, 26th Nov. ALLAN LINE FRIDAY, 12th Jan.

EMPEROR OF BRITAIN SATURDAY, 19th Nov. ALLAN LINE FRIDAY, 15th Dec.

EMPEROR OF JAPAN SATURDAY, 26th Nov. ALLAN LINE FRIDAY, 12th Jan.

* Empress' Steamships leave Hongkong at 6.00 P.M. and Montevideo at 12 Noon.

Each Trans-Pacific 'Empress' connects at Vancouver with a Special Mail Express Train, and at Quebec or St. John, N.B. with Atlantic Mail Steamer as shown above.

The 'Emperors of Britain' and 'Emperors of Ireland' are magnificent vessels of 14,500 tons, speed 20 knots, and are regarded as second to none on the Atlantic.

The 'Empress' steamers on the Pacific and the Atlantic are equipped with the Marconi wireless apparatus.

Passengers booked to all the principal points in Canada, the United States and Europe, also around the World.

HONGKONG TO LONDON, 1st Class, via Canadian Atlantic Port or New York (including Meals and Berth in Sleeping Car while crossing the American Continent) £71.10/- Canadian Pacific direct Line).

Passengers for Europe have the option of going forward by any Trans-Atlantic Line either from Canadian Ports or from New York or Boston.

SPECIAL THROUGH RATES (First Class only) are granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services of China and Japan Governments. Full particulars of application from Agents.

Through Passengers are allowed 'Stop Over' privileges at the various points of interest on route.

R. H. S. MONTEAGLE carries only 'One Class' of Saloon Passengers (named Intermediate) the accommodation and commissariat being excellent in every way.

HONGKONG TO LONDON, Intermediate on 'Steamer' and 1st Class on Canadian and American Railways, 2nd Class on Atlantic.

Via Canadian Atlantic Port £45.

Via New York £45.

For further Information, Maps, Guide Books, Rates of Passage and Freight, apply to D. W. CHADDOCK, General Traffic Agent, Corner Pedder Street and Praya (opposite Blake Pier).

PORTLAND & ASIATIC S.S. CO.

OPERATING IN OREGON RAILROAD & NAVIGATION CO.

FOR PORTLAND, via MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

WITH LIBERTY, TO CALL AT HONOLULU & SAN FRANCISCO.

STEAMERS TOM CAPTAIN TO SAN RYGAJ. 3807 E. H. SVENDSEN. 29th September, at Noon.

Through line of Loading, leading to Pacific Coast Points and all Eastern Canadian and United States Ports. For through rates of Freight and further information communicate with or apply to FRED J. HALTON, Agent.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO. LTD.

HONGKONG-SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS.

HIGH-EST Class, fastest and most luxurious steamers on the Coast, having splendid Accommodation for First-Class Passengers. Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

STEAMERS CAPTAIN LEAVING HAITAN Capt. J. W. Evans. TUESDAY, 30th Aug. at 10 A.M.

HAIYANG Capt. A. E. Hodges FRIDAY, 2nd Sept. at 10 A.M.

Through line of Loading, leading to Pacific Coast Points and all Eastern Canadian and United States Ports. For through rates of Freight and further information communicate with or apply to FRED J. HALTON, Agent.

DOUGLAS, LAPRAIK & CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, June 23, 1910.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO. LTD.

MAIL SERVICE.

TO AUSTRALIA.

MAIL SCHEDULE.

(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION)

STEAMERS ARRIVE HONGKONG FROM AUSTRALIA. LEAVE HONGKONG FOR AUSTRALIA.

EASTERN Aug. 24 Sept. 17th at Noon. ST ALBANS Sept. 23 Oct. 5th at Noon. ALDENHAM Sept. 23 Oct. 22nd at Noon. EMPIRE Oct. 21 Nov. 12th at Noon.

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All Staterooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardesses are carried.

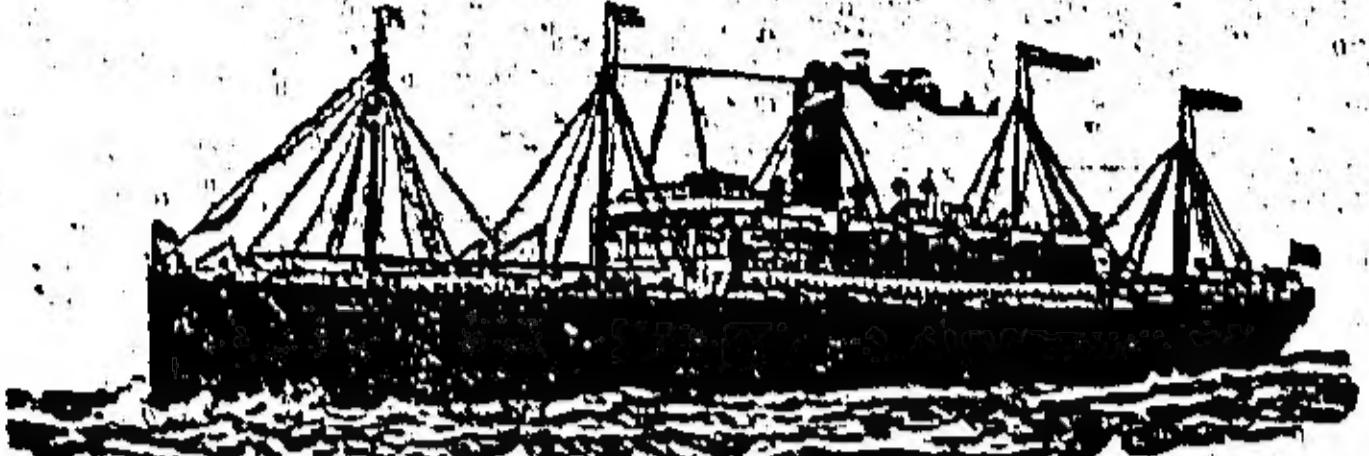
For further particulars apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, November 2, 1908.

Shipping

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. COMPANY, TOYO KISEN KAISHA

U. S. MAIL LINES.



SEMI-TROPICAL ROUTE.

Only line taking the warm Southern Route across the Pacific, via Hongkong, Oahu, the most fertile and beautiful island of the Pacific.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

STEAMERS SAILING DATES

SANDAKAN	MAUSANG	MONDAY.
TIENSHIN	CHIASHING	TUESDAY.
MANILA	LONGSANG	FRIDAY.
SHANGHAI, KOBE AND MOJI	NAMANG	MONDAY.
SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA	FOOKSANG	WEDNESDAY.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN Occupying 28 days.

The steamers Katori, Nansang and Fookor leave about every 3 weeks for Hongkong, returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified Surgeon is also carried.

Steamers have superior Accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Various Ports, Chita, Tientsin & Newwang.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Kudan, Lahad Datu, Simpura, Tawau, Uukan, Jesselton and Labuan.

For Freight of Passage, apply to Sub. Exch. 4. Telephone No. 215.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., General Managers.

Shipping

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO. LTD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

STEAMERS SAILING DATES

SANDAKAN	MAUSANG	MONDAY.
TIENSHIN	CHIASHING	TUESDAY.
MANILA	LONGSANG	FRIDAY.
SHANGHAI, KOBE AND MOJI	NAMANG	MONDAY.
SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA	FOOKSANG	WEDNESDAY.

To SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 23, at 5 P.M.

TIENSHIN Aug. 25, at Noon.

MANILA Aug. 26, at 4 P.M.

SHANGHAI, KOBE AND MOJI Aug. 27, at Noon.

SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA Aug. 28, at 3 P.M.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN Occupying 28 days.

The steamers Katori, Nansang and Fookor leave about every 3 weeks for Hongkong, returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified Surgeon is also carried.

Steamers have superior Accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Various Ports, Chita, Tientsin & Newwang.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Kudan, Lahad Datu, Simpura, Tawau, Uukan, Jesselton and Labuan.

For Freight of Passage, apply to Sub. Exch. 4. Telephone No. 215.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., General Managers.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

FROM EUROPE.

THE H. A. L. STEAMSHIP.

Captain, Vocaix, having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence delivery may be made against Bills of Lading countersigned by the Undersigned.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before Despatch.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 28th Inst. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on the 28th of August, at 9.30 a.m.

No claims will reach us before the 1st of September, 1910, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, MELCHERS & CO., General Agents.

Hongkong, August 23, 1910. 1033

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship PRINZ SIGISMUND, having arrived, Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasute and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk in the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon and West Point Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 28th of August will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on the 28th of August, at 9.30 a.m.

All claims must reach us before the 1st of September, 1910, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, MELCHERS & CO., General Agents.

Hongkong, August 23, 1910. 1033

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship BUELOW, having arrived, Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasute and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk in the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon and West Point Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 28th of August, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on the 28th of August, at 9.30 a.m.

All claims must reach us before the 1st of September, 1910, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, MELCHERS & CO., General Agents.



NOTHING LIKE
KRUSE & CO.'S
OWN "IMPERIO DEL MUNDO" MANILA CIGARS.

SINGAPORE SERVICES.

St. John's Cathedral

SUNDAY, AUGUST 28th, 1910.

14th SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
Holy Communion (8.15 a.m.)
Mass (8.15 a.m.)
Responses: Final; Venit. Hooper
Psalms: of the 35th Morning; Te Deum, Laudes, Canticus and Hopkins;
Jubilate, Ayscough; Hymns, 182, 228
52 (2nd Tonic); Nations' Anthem;
Prayer: The Bishop of Victoria.

Litanies (12.15 p.m.)

Evening 5.45 p.m.
Responses: Final; Psalms; Purcell;
Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis; Maundy in G; Anthem: "O Gladsome
Licht"; Sulliva. Hymns, 314 and
232 (2nd Tonic); "Sun" and Amen;
Voluntaries; Triumphal March;
Litanies; Intercessions in Latin;
Hollies.

Peak Church.

Holy Communion—8 a.m.

Union Church, Kennedy Road.

Minister: Rev. C. H. Hickling.

11 a.m.—Worship: Hymns 48, 463, 91.

Choir 30 (Smart) Anthem: "Lift up
your heads" (Hopkins).

12 noon—Confession: Hymns 418.

4 p.m.—Worship: Hymns 218 (531)
(606), 445 (601), 370 (142).

St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon.

Holy Communion at 8 a.m.

Morning Service at 11 a.m.

Evening Service at 6 p.m.

Sunday School at the Vicarage at 10 a.m.

St. Peter's Church, Queen's Road
West.11 a.m.—Venit, Hooper; Psalms Gil-
bert, Stewart, Woodward, Mornington;

Te Deum, Woodard, Sims, Tiro;

Benedictus; Canon: Hymns, 483,

63, 347, 273.

6.30 p.m.—Psalms, Purcell, major and
minor; Magnificat; Smart (14th even-
ing); Kyrie, Abbey; Hymns, 249,

300, 376 (2nd Tonic); 24.

Holy Communion—7.30 p.m.

The Church launches "DaySpring" will
call on ships' caravans white crews

to bring friends ashore to the services

between 9.15 and 10.30 a.m. and between

5.15 and 8 p.m. Kowloon Police Pier

1.30 a.m. and 6 p.m., returning afterwards.

The "Answering Petrus" in the Call Bag.

All theitings are free and unappropriated;

Visitors welcome. Books &c. provided.

Sunday School 10 to 10.45 a.m.

Christian Science Services.

Zenith Society.

Of Queen's Road Central.

Regular Services: Sundays, 11.15 a.m.

Wednesday, 6.30 p.m.

Wesleyan Methodist Church,

Wanchai.

Mordin: 10.15

Evening: 6.15

"Soldiers" and Sailors' Home,

Arsenal Street.

Evening: 8 p.m.

Deutsche Kirche.

Gottsdienst: 11 a.m. in Bethesda

Eipelle, Cain Road.

German Chapel (Deutsche
Kapelle) High St. 1German Service at 11 a.m. Pastor John-
nes Müller.

Roman Catholic Cathedral,

Glenaloy.

14th Sunday after Trinity—Low Mass

at 8 and 7 a.m. High Mass at 8 a.m.

Service by the Rector of the Cath-
edral.

2.30 p.m. Low Mass.

10.30 a.m.—Conference of St. Vincent de

Paul.

6 p.m.—Benediction of the Blessed
Sacrament.

Rosary Church, Kowloon.

Mass at 7.30 and 9 a.m., followed by the
Benediction of the Holy Sacrament.

St. Francis Church, Wanchai.

Low Mass at 8 and 7 a.m. Benediction

of the M. H. Sacrament at 5 p.m.

St. Joseph's Church, Garden Road.

Mass with Sermon in English at 10 a.m.

followed by the Benediction of the
Holy Sacrament.

VESSELS AT THE DOCKS.

Tattoo, Foochow, Utton.

At Hudson—
Compton—

ITCHING ECZEMA WAS INTOLERABLE

Eruption Spread Over Face and
Body—Shamefully Disfigured—
Had to Tie Hands and Feet and
Bandage Face to Stop Agonized
Scratching—Even Specialists

THOUGHT IT INCURABLE BUT CUTICURA CURED HER

"Some three years ago I suffered from a slight rash which grew gradually to such a pitch that it developed into a creeping eczema, so bad when I had it that I could not sleep for a whole body, that I would only go to bed wearing a veil so extremely thick that my features were unrecognizable and I could hardly move my hands. In addition to this, every night on account of the terrible itching and sores, my hands had to be bound up and then tightly tied to my bed, and as the rash was so intolerable it was the agony that I would scratch where possible with my feet and rub my face against the bed clothes, my hands being eventually forced to firmly tie my feet together and hold my sick hands close all over my face."

"I mention these facts with reluctance but they show the condition to which I was reduced. I have been to nearly two years in spite of specialists and treatments at two hospitals, but all gave me up as incurable. I was then sent to a famous American specialist in New York, who said: 'I can do nothing for you.' I then went to a famous English specialist in London, who said: 'I can do nothing for you.' I then went to a famous French specialist in Paris, who said: 'I can do nothing for you.' I then went to a famous German specialist in Berlin, who said: 'I can do nothing for you.' I then went to a famous Italian specialist in Rome, who said: 'I can do nothing for you.' I then went to a famous Spanish specialist in Madrid, who said: 'I can do nothing for you.' I then went to a famous Portuguese specialist in Lisbon, who said: 'I can do nothing for you.' I then went to a famous Swiss specialist in Zurich, who said: 'I can do nothing for you.' I then went to a famous American specialist in New York, who said: 'I can do nothing for you.' I then went to a famous English specialist in London, who said: 'I can do nothing for you.' I then went to a famous French specialist in Paris, who said: 'I can do nothing for you.' I then went to a famous German specialist in Berlin, who said: 'I can do nothing for you.' I then went to a famous Italian specialist in Rome, who said: 'I can do nothing for you.' I then went to a famous Spanish specialist in Madrid, who said: 'I can do nothing for you.' I then went to a famous Portuguese specialist in Lisbon, who said: 'I can do nothing for you.' I then went to a famous Swiss specialist in Zurich, who said: 'I can do nothing for you.' I then went to a famous American specialist in New York, who said: 'I can do nothing for you.' I then went to a famous French specialist in Paris, who said: 'I can do nothing for you.' I then went to a famous German specialist in Berlin, who said: 'I can do nothing for you.' I then went to a famous Italian specialist in Rome, who said: 'I can do nothing for you.' I then went to a famous Spanish specialist in Madrid, who said: 'I can do nothing for you.' I then went to a famous Portuguese specialist in Lisbon, who said: 'I can do nothing for you.' I then went to a famous Swiss specialist in Zurich, who said: 'I can do nothing for you.' I then went to a famous American specialist in New York, who said: 'I can do nothing for you.' I then went to a famous French specialist in Paris, who said: 'I can do nothing for you.' I then went to a famous German specialist in Berlin, who said: 'I can do nothing for you.' I then went to a famous Italian specialist in Rome, who said: 'I can do nothing for you.' I then went to a famous Spanish specialist in Madrid, who said: 'I can do nothing for you.' I then went to a famous Portuguese specialist in Lisbon, who said: 'I can do nothing for you.' I then went to a famous Swiss specialist in Zurich, who said: 'I can do nothing for you.' I then went to a famous American specialist in New York, who said: 'I can do nothing for you.' I then went to a famous French specialist in Paris, who said: 'I can do nothing for you.' I then went to a famous German specialist in Berlin, who said: 'I can do nothing for you.' I then went to a famous Italian specialist in Rome, who said: 'I can do nothing for you.' I then went to a famous Spanish specialist in Madrid, who said: 'I can do nothing for you.' I then went to a famous Portuguese specialist in Lisbon, who said: 'I can do nothing for you.' I then went to a famous Swiss specialist in Zurich, who said: 'I can do nothing for you.' I then went to a famous American specialist in New York, who said: 'I can do nothing for you.' I then went to a famous French specialist in Paris, who said: 'I can do nothing for you.' I then went to a famous German specialist in Berlin, who said: 'I can do nothing for you.' I then went to a famous Italian specialist in Rome, who said: 'I can do nothing for you.' I then went to a famous Spanish specialist in Madrid, who said: 'I can do nothing for you.' I then went to a famous Portuguese specialist in Lisbon, who said: 'I can do nothing for you.' I then went to a famous Swiss specialist in Zurich, who said: 'I can do nothing for you.' I then went to a famous American specialist in New York, who said: 'I can do nothing for you.' I then went to a famous French specialist in Paris, who said: 'I can do nothing for you.' I then went to a famous German specialist in Berlin, who said: 'I can do nothing for you.' I then went to a famous Italian specialist in Rome, who said: 'I can do nothing for you.' I then went to a famous Spanish specialist in Madrid, who said: 'I can do nothing for you.' I then went to a famous Portuguese specialist in Lisbon, who said: 'I can do nothing for you.' I then went to a famous Swiss specialist in Zurich, who said: 'I can do nothing for you.' I then went to a famous American specialist in New York, who said: 'I can do nothing for you.' I then went to a famous French specialist in Paris, who said: 'I can do nothing for you.' I then went to a famous German specialist in Berlin, who said: 'I can do nothing for you.' I then went to a famous Italian specialist in Rome, who said: 'I can do nothing for you.' I then went to a famous Spanish specialist in Madrid, who said: 'I can do nothing for you.' I then went to a famous Portuguese specialist in Lisbon, who said: 'I can do nothing for you.' I then went to a famous Swiss specialist in Zurich, who said: 'I can do nothing for you.' I then went to a famous American specialist in New York, who said: 'I can do nothing for you.' I then went to a famous French specialist in Paris, who said: 'I can do nothing for you.' I then went to a famous German specialist in Berlin, who said: 'I can do nothing for you.' I then went to a famous Italian specialist in Rome, who said: 'I can do nothing for you.' I then went to a famous Spanish specialist in Madrid, who said: 'I can do nothing for you.' I then went to a famous Portuguese specialist in Lisbon, who said: 'I can do nothing for you.' I then went to a famous Swiss specialist in Zurich, who said: 'I can do nothing for you.' I then went to a famous American specialist in New York, who said: 'I can do nothing for you.' I then went to a famous French specialist in Paris, who said: 'I can do nothing for you.' I then went to a famous German specialist in Berlin, who said: 'I can do nothing for you.' I then went to a famous Italian specialist in Rome, who said: 'I can do nothing for you.' I then went to a famous Spanish specialist in Madrid, who said: 'I can do nothing for you.' I then went to a famous Portuguese specialist in Lisbon, who said: 'I can do nothing for you.' I then went to a famous Swiss specialist in Zurich, who said: 'I can do nothing for you.' I then went to a famous American specialist in New York, who said: 'I can do nothing for you.' I then went to a famous French specialist in Paris, who said: 'I can do nothing for you.' I then went to a famous German specialist in Berlin, who said: 'I can do nothing for you.' I then went to a famous Italian specialist in Rome, who said: 'I can do nothing for you.' I then went to a famous Spanish specialist in Madrid, who said: 'I can do nothing for you.' I then went to a famous Portuguese specialist in Lisbon, who said: 'I can do nothing for you.' I then went to a famous Swiss specialist in Zurich, who said: 'I can do nothing for you.' I then went to a famous American specialist in New York, who said: 'I can do nothing for you.' I then went to a famous French specialist in Paris, who said: 'I can do nothing for you.' I then went to a famous German specialist in Berlin, who said: 'I can do nothing for you.' I then went to a famous Italian specialist in Rome, who said: 'I can do nothing for you.' I then went to a famous Spanish specialist in Madrid, who said: 'I can do nothing for you.' I then went to a famous Portuguese specialist in Lisbon, who said: 'I can do nothing for you.' I then went to a famous Swiss specialist in Zurich, who said: 'I can do nothing for you.' I then went to a famous American specialist in New York, who said: 'I can do nothing for you.' I then went to a famous French specialist in Paris, who said: 'I can do nothing for you.' I then went to a famous German specialist in Berlin, who said: 'I can do nothing for you.' I then went to a famous Italian specialist in Rome, who said: 'I can do nothing for you.' I then went to a famous Spanish specialist in Madrid, who said: 'I can do nothing for you.' I then went to a famous Portuguese specialist in Lisbon, who said: 'I can do nothing for you.' I then went to a famous Swiss specialist in Zurich, who said: 'I can do nothing for you.' I then went to a famous American specialist in New York, who said: 'I can do nothing for you.' I then went to a famous French specialist in Paris, who said: 'I can do nothing for you.' I then went to a famous German specialist in Berlin, who said: 'I can do nothing for you.' I then went to a famous Italian specialist in Rome, who said: 'I can do nothing for you.' I then went to a famous Spanish specialist in Madrid, who said: 'I can do nothing for you.' I then went to a famous Portuguese specialist in Lisbon, who said: 'I can do nothing for you.' I then went to a famous Swiss specialist in Zurich, who said: 'I can do nothing for you.' I then went to a famous American specialist in New York, who said: 'I can do nothing for you.' I then went to a famous French specialist in Paris, who said: 'I can do nothing for you.' I then went to a famous German specialist in Berlin, who said: 'I can do nothing for you.' I then went to a famous Italian specialist in Rome, who said: 'I can do nothing for you.' I then went to a famous Spanish specialist in Madrid, who said: 'I can do nothing for you.' I then went to a famous Portuguese specialist in Lisbon, who said: 'I can do nothing for you.' I then went to a famous Swiss specialist in Zurich, who said: 'I can do nothing for you.' I then went to a famous American specialist in New York, who said: 'I can do nothing for you.' I then went to a famous French specialist in Paris, who said: 'I can do nothing for you.' I then went to a famous German specialist in Berlin, who said: 'I can do nothing for you.' I then went to a famous Italian specialist in Rome, who said: 'I can do nothing for you.' I then went to a famous Spanish specialist in Madrid, who said: 'I can do nothing for you.' I then went to a famous Portuguese specialist in Lisbon, who said: 'I can do nothing for you.' I then went to a famous Swiss specialist in Zurich, who said: 'I can do nothing for you.' I then went to a famous American specialist in New York, who said: 'I can do nothing for you.' I then went to a famous French specialist in Paris, who said: 'I can do nothing for you.' I then went to a famous German specialist in Berlin, who said: 'I can do nothing for you.' I then went to a famous Italian specialist in Rome, who said: 'I can do nothing for you.' I then went to a famous Spanish specialist in Madrid, who said: 'I can do nothing for you.' I then went to a famous Portuguese specialist in Lisbon, who said: 'I can do nothing for you.' I then went to a famous Swiss specialist in Zurich, who said: 'I can do nothing for you.' I then went to a famous American specialist in New York, who said: 'I can do nothing for you.' I then went to a famous French specialist in Paris, who said: 'I can do nothing for you.' I then went to a famous German specialist in Berlin, who said: 'I can do nothing for you.' I then went to a famous Italian specialist in Rome, who said: 'I can do nothing for you.' I then went to a famous Spanish specialist in Madrid, who said: 'I can do nothing for you.' I then went to a famous Portuguese specialist in Lisbon, who said: 'I can do nothing for you.' I then went to a famous Swiss specialist in Zurich, who said: 'I can do nothing for you.' I then went to a famous American specialist in New York, who said: 'I can do nothing for you.' I then went to a famous French specialist in Paris, who said: 'I can do nothing for you.' I then went to a famous German specialist in Berlin, who said: 'I can do nothing for you.' I then went to a famous Italian specialist in Rome, who said: 'I can do nothing for you.' I then went to a famous Spanish specialist in Madrid, who said: 'I can do nothing for you.' I then went to a famous Portuguese specialist in Lisbon, who said: 'I can do nothing for you.' I then went to a famous Swiss specialist in Zurich, who said: 'I can do nothing for you.' I then went to a famous American specialist in New York, who said: 'I can do nothing for you.' I then went to a famous French specialist in Paris, who said: 'I can do nothing for you.' I then went to a famous German specialist in Berlin, who said: 'I can do nothing for you.' I then went to a famous Italian specialist in Rome, who said: 'I can do nothing for you.' I then went to a famous Spanish specialist in Madrid, who said: 'I can do nothing for you.' I then went to a famous Portuguese specialist in Lisbon, who said: 'I can do nothing for you.' I then went to a famous Swiss specialist in Zurich, who said: 'I can do nothing for you.' I then went to a famous American specialist in New York, who said: 'I can do nothing for you.' I then went to a famous French specialist in Paris, who said: 'I can do nothing for you.' I then went to a famous German specialist in Berlin, who said: 'I can do nothing for you.' I then went to a famous Italian specialist in Rome, who said: 'I can do nothing for you.' I then went to a famous Spanish specialist in Madrid, who said: 'I can do nothing for you.' I then went to a famous Portuguese specialist in Lisbon, who said: 'I can do nothing for you.' I then went to a famous Swiss specialist in Zurich, who said: 'I can do nothing for you.' I then went to a famous American specialist in New York, who said: 'I can do nothing for you.' I then went to a famous French specialist in Paris, who said: 'I can do nothing for you.' I then went to a famous German specialist in Berlin, who said: 'I can do nothing for you.' I then went to a famous Italian specialist in Rome, who said: 'I can do nothing for you.' I then went to a famous Spanish specialist in Madrid, who said: 'I can do nothing for you.' I then went to a famous Portuguese specialist in Lisbon, who said: 'I can do nothing for you.' I then went to a famous Swiss specialist in Zurich, who said: 'I can do nothing for you.' I then went to a famous American specialist in New York, who said: 'I can do nothing for you.' I then went to a famous French specialist in Paris, who said: 'I can do nothing for you.' I then went to a famous German specialist in Berlin, who said: 'I can do nothing for you.' I then went to a famous Italian specialist in Rome, who said: 'I can do nothing for you.' I then went to a famous Spanish specialist in Madrid, who said: 'I can do nothing for you.' I then went to a famous Portuguese specialist in Lisbon, who said: 'I can do nothing for you.' I then went to a famous Swiss specialist in Zurich, who said: 'I can do nothing for you.' I then went to a famous American specialist in New York, who said: 'I can do nothing for you.' I then went to a famous French specialist in Paris, who said: 'I can do nothing for you.' I then went to a famous German specialist in Berlin, who said: 'I can do nothing for you.' I then went to a famous Italian specialist in Rome, who said: 'I can do nothing for you.' I then went to a famous Spanish specialist in Madrid, who said: 'I can do nothing for you.' I then went to a famous Portuguese specialist in Lisbon, who said: 'I can do nothing for you.' I then went to a famous Swiss specialist in Zurich, who said: 'I can do nothing for you.' I then went to a famous American specialist in New York, who said: 'I can do nothing for you.' I then went to a famous French specialist in Paris, who said: 'I can do nothing for you.' I then went to a famous German specialist in Berlin, who said: 'I can do nothing for you.' I then went to a famous Italian specialist in Rome, who said: 'I can do nothing for you.' I then went to a famous Spanish specialist in Madrid, who said: 'I can do nothing for you.' I then went to a famous Portuguese specialist in Lisbon, who said: 'I can do nothing for you.' I then went to a famous Swiss specialist in Zurich, who said: 'I can do nothing for you.' I then went to a famous American specialist in New York, who said: 'I can do nothing for you.'